[31st July 1952

MR. SPEAKER :—"This is not the practice either in the House of Commons or in the Parliament at Delhi. When an answer is given in print, then it becomes a written question."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"May I also humbly submit to the Chair that it should not be pleased to come to immediate conclusions when there is a likelihood that we may come to another decision after some delay."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I would like to inform the hon. the Leader of the Opposition that I had not come to any immediate conclusion. I only stated that it was not the practice both in the House of Commons in England or in the Parliament at Delhi. I have not given any judgment."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"You are perfectly right, Sir. I only submit that the matter can be looked into in detail by the Rules Committee which is now going to be constituted, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I had only stated that that practice is not followed either at Delhi or in England. If the Hon. Chief Minister says 'yes', I have no objection."

9-30 a.m. THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"While the matter is being considered, let hon. Members on the other side give thought to another aspect of the matter. Supposing the answer to the primary question is printed and circulated, it loses the value of an answer to an oral question. Supposing a supplementary question is asked thereon, are we to print the answer to the supplementary question also to enable other supplementary questions to be put? What then is the advantage?"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"What I submit is this: this point has now incidentally arisen, and all of us are not able to give full thought to it. Let us hope that it will be discussed fully in the Rules Revision Committee."

AN HON. MEMBER :—"On a point of information, Sir . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Let the hon. Member come to my Chamber and tell me whatever doubt he has. I shall clear his doubt."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Expenditure incurred on account of Industrial development.

8 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state the amount of expenditure incurred by the Government from April 1940 to the end of March 1952 in each district of this State on account of Industrial Development?

A.—A statement[a] containing the information is placed on the table of the House.

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on page 866 infra.

31st July 1952]

Supply of iron and steel for agricultural purposes.

9 Q.—SRI C. R. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether orders were placed for certain categories of mild steel flats (cart tyres) during 1951;

(*b*) under whose advice were such orders placed;

(*c*) whether it affected the supply position of steel in this State;

(*d*) whether any action was taken against the officers concerned for such planning; and

(*e*) what steps have been taken to plan the requirements in regard to steel for the future?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The procedure followed in placing orders for the requirements of iron and steel for agricultural purposes is as follows:—

The requirements of each district of iron and steel for agricultural purposes are initially estimated by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies concerned in consultation with the District Co-operative Wholesale Stores who are the distributors and the District Agricultural Officer and the estimates are sent to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies consolidates the estimates from all the Deputy Registrars and communicates them to the Joint Director of Agriculture. Similarly the Director of Industries and Commerce and the Superintending Engineer (Food Production) furnish to the Joint Director of Agriculture, their estimates of their requirements. The Joint Director of Agriculture, prepares the indent category-wise for the whole State and submits it through the Director of Controlled Commodities to the Government in the Food and Agriculture (Food Production) Department who forward it to the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Agriculture). On the basis of the indents received from the States, the Government of India make allotments to each State for each quarter. The State Steel Advisory Board which consists of official and non-official members (including the representatives of the iron and steel trade) scrutinizes the estimated requirements as indented for with reference to the allotment actually made by the Government of India for each quarter and decides about the quantities to be indented for by the Registered Stockists from the producers in respect of each category against the total allotment. The Registered Stockists place indents on the producers category-wise as decided by the Board.

[31st July 1952

(c) The supply position in the State has been affected due to a sudden rush of supplies of cart tyres (flats) from the producers in quick succession. The supplies relate to indents for certain periods of 1949, 1950 and 1951 which the producers failed to meet within a reasonable time. There was a considerable time lag between the placing of indents by this Government and the actual receipt of the materials from the producers. The indents were based on the estimated demand from the ryots, but the demand for particular categories of materials from ryots varies with the lapse of time. Financial stringency, slump in the money market and the famine conditions in some districts also contributed to some extent indirectly to the decrease in demand. As a result, the co-operative societies were unable to take delivery of the large quantities of flats sent by the producers as they apprehended lack of buyers. There has consequently been an accumulation of flats. If the producers had met the State indents regularly and in time, the accumulation could have been avoided.

(d) As will be seen from the answers to clauses (b) and (c), the estimates of requirements were formulated with reference to the probable demand, in consultation with the distributing agencies and the indents were placed with the producers after consulting the State Steel Advisory Board which includes representatives of the trade. The accumulation of stocks was not due to wrong planning by any officer, but was due to irregular supply by the producers.

(e) Indents are now placed taking into account the existing stocks with the registered stockists and the indents still pending for which supplies are yet to be received and eliminating categories for which there is no demand.

Investigation of lignite in South Arcot district.

10 Q.—Sri K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the stage at which the exploitation of lignite deposits in South Arcot stands; and

(b) whether the Government have investigated the occurrence of coal deposits in Madras coast and Gondwana area of Godavari alluded to in page 17 of the Preliminary Report of the Industrial Planning Committee (1947), and if so, with what results?

A.—(a) The investigation of ligmite in South Arcot district carried out by means of boreholes and a shaft has revealed the existence of lignite in an area of about

31st July 1952]

100 square miles at a depth of about 175 feet from ground-level. The lignite deposits are sandwiched between two layers of water-bearing beds. The extraction of bulk samples of lignite from a shaft in September 1951 has shown that the difficult underground conditions can be successfully overcome. The underground conditions have, however, to be studied in greater detail before launching on large-scale mining operations. A pilot quarrying scheme estimated to cost Rs. 79 lakhs has, therefore, been prepared to ascertain the actual underground conditions that may be experienced in large-scale mining. In view of the huge cost involved, the Government of India were addressed to take up the work as a Central Government scheme or in the alternative to transfer to this Government, the necessary machinery available with them The Government of India have since agreed to transfer some items of essential machinery worth about Rs. 15 lakhs. The question of taking up the scheme with the items of machinery offered by India is under consideration.

(b) Geological investigations conducted by the Geological Survey of India indicated the possibility of coal in the Godavari valley. The Government sanctioned in October 1949 an expenditure up to Rs. 94,000 for putting down boreholes in three places, viz., Ankanapalem, Darbagudem and Taduvayi in East Godavari district. But, the work could not be taken up as the calyx drill available with the Industries department had to be diverted for work in drought areas. The work will be taken up as soon as the calyx drill is available.

The Geological Survey of India has not so far suggested an investigation for ascertaining the existence of coal in the ' Madras Coast '.

List of journals and presses from which securities were demanded.

11 *Q.*—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to place on the table of the House—

(*a*) a list of journals and presses asked to furnish securities and the amounts of security demanded from each in the past five years;

(*b*) whether any of these amounts have been forfeited; and

(*c*) if so, the circumstances under which the forfeiture was ordered?

A.—(*a*) to (*c*) A statement [a] is laid on the table of the House.

[a] Printed as Appendix V on pages 867–871 infra.

[31st July 1952

Total loss of revenue due to the introduction of Prohibition.

12 *Q.*—SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state the total loss of revenue every year to the State by the introduction of Prohibition?

A.—The total loss of revenue to the State in each of the years 1946–47 to 1951–52, as compared with the peak revenue derived in 1945–46 which was the year previous to the introduction of Prohibition, has been as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Total loss.
	RS.	RS.
1945–46	16,41,16,898	..
1946–47	14,67,97,566	1,73,19,332
1947–48	10,68,91,529	5,72,25,369
1948–49	3,66,53,879	12,74,63,019
1949–50	58,55,879	15,82,61,019
1950–51	55,27,916	15,85,88,982
1951–52 (Up to March—Preliminary.)	38,38,774	16,02,78,124

Grant of pattas to Harijans in respect of Government lands.

13 *Q.*—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the number of pattas (districtwar) granted to Harijans in the State up to 31st March 1952 in respect of Government porambokes and other banjar lands which were under their possession on 1st May 1948?

A.—The Government have no information in the matter. It has therefore been called for from the Collectors, and replies from some of them are awaited.

Total revenue derived from West Godavari district.

14 *Q.*—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the total revenue derived by the Government from West Godavari district under all heads, during 1951–52?

A.—A statement[a] showing the total revenue derived by the Government from West Godavari district under all heads during 1951–52 is placed on the table of the House.

The receipts received in the District Treasury and sub-treasuries in a district do not represent the total receipts pertaining to the district as credits for some large receipts (e.g., share of income-tax) are received in the accounts of Madras City and are not allocated separately to each district.''

[a] Printed as Appendix VI on page 872 infra.

31st July 1952]

Well Subsidy Scheme.

15 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state on a districtwar basis—

(a) the number of cases in which subsidies were granted under the well subsidy scheme up till now;

(b) the number of cases in which Harijans are given subsidies during the said period; and

(c) the amount spent under each of the above heads?

A.—(a) A statement [a] showing the particulars regarding the number of cases in which subsidies were granted under the various well subsidy schemes districtwar up till now is enclosed.

(b) Information regarding the subsidies granted to Harijans is not available as there is no column in the application for the grant of subsidy to show whether the individual to whom subsidy is granted is a Harijan or not. Further, it is not possible at this distance of time to collect the statistics correctly.

(c) Separate particulars regarding the amounts of subsidy spent for Harijans as well as for others are not available and in view of the reasons given in the answer to question (b) it is not possible to collect the statistics. However, a statement showing the total amount spent under the various wells schemes districtwar is printed as Appendix VII on page 873–874 supra for the information of the Member."

Instructions imparted in Basic Educational institutions.

16 Q.—SRI V. SANKARANARAYANA MENON: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the standard up to which the Basic system of education has been reached in the State; and

(b) whether the Government have any proposal for the continuance of education in the same system for higher studies?

A.—(a) Instruction is now imparted in Basic Educational institutions in the following stages of Basic Education:—

(1) *Pre-Basic Education.*—For children of the age groups 2½ to 5 there are pre-Basic Sections (or schools) attached to Basic Schools. There are pre-Basic Sections attached to 27 Basic Schools.

(2) *Basic Education.*—For children above the age of 5, there are Basic Schools either with Grades I to V or with Grades I to VIII. Schools with Grades I to V are called Junior Basic Schools and those with

[a] Printed as Appendix VII on pages 873–874 infra.

[31st July 1952

Grades I to VIII are Senior Basic Schools. The number of Basic Schools so far opened in the State up to the period including 1951–52 is 507, of which 13 are Senior Basic Schools and the rest Junior Basic Schools.

(3) *Basic Training Schools.*—There are 56 Training Schools run on Basic lines.

(4) *Pre-Basic Training School.*—There is one such Training School to train teachers for the pre-Basic Sections or Schools.

(5) In the B.T. Degree of the Madras University, the subject of "Basic Education" is included as an optional subject. Basic Education is a compulsory subject to study for the Basic Education of the Andhra University.

(*b*) The higher stages of Basic Education include "Post-Basic Education" and Basic Education in the University stage. There are no Post-Basic Schools, nor Basic Training Colleges now, nor is any proposal for opening them pending now.

Taking over of zamin estates in Tanjore district.

17 *Q.*—SRI V BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether all zamin estates in Pudukkottai and Arantangi taluks of Tanjore district were taken by the Government on 3rd January 1951;

(*b*) if so, the names of such zamin estates;

(*c*) whether all or most of the Inam Estates were also taken over on 1st October 1951;

(*d*) the basis on which the collection of Revenue are made from (1) Zamin Estates and (2) Inam Estates;

(*e*) whether these lands have been surveyed and revenue assessment has been settled;

(*f*) if not; why not;

(*g*) whether the affected cultivators have complained to the Government or district authorities that the new assessment is exorbitant and unbearable;

(*h*) whether it is a fact that the fixation of the revenue assessment of lands in the dry and drought areas of Pattukkottai and Arantangi taluks is based on a comparison of rates with the rich delta areas of Budalore; and

(*i*) whether it is the principle of revenue assessment that for purposes of revenue levy comparison and contrast are made with the best lands in the adjoining area of the vattam or taluk and not of the district?

31st July 1952]

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) It is presumed that by " Pudukotta " the member is referring to the " Pattukkottai " taluk of the Tanjore district.

Ninety-four zamindari estates in Tanjore district were notified to be taken over on 3rd January 1951. Information as to how many of them are in Pattukkottai and Arantangi taluks is not readily available with the Government.

(*c*) Most of the inam estates were taken over on 1st October 1951.

(*d*) Under section 23 of the Estates Abolition Act, the land revenue payable to the Government on any land held for the purpose of agriculture (not being private land) in an estate taken over under that Act is the rent fixed for that land under the Rent Reduction Act.

(*e*) & (*f*) The settlement operations are proposed to be commenced shortly in the surveyed estates in these taluks. Survey work will be undertaken in those estates which have not been surveyed already.

(*g*) & (*h*) Under the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Second Amendment Act, 1951, on any ryoti land in an estate on which rent was payable in kind or partly in kind and partly in cash, if the aggregate money value of the reduced rent payable exceeds the assessment at the highest ryotwari rate of the district, then the rent at the highest ryotwari rate is only payable. Under section 23 of the Estates Abolition Act, when the estate is taken over, the rent at the highest ryotwari rate becomes payable to the Government as land revenue from the date the estate is taken over. Recently the ryots of the estates in the taluks of Pattukkottai and Arantangi requested that the land revenue payable by them be restricted to the highest ryotwari rate of the taluk. The Government were unable to comply with the request. The attention of the M.L.A. is invited to the Press Communiqué issued by the Government on 9th June 1952 which explains the position.

(*i*) No such principle is followed.

Number of Joint Registrars in the Co-operative department.

18 *Q.*—Sri V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state the number of Joint Registrars in the Co-operative department at present and the allocation of work among them?

A.—There are four Joint Registrars. The allocation of work among them is as follows :—

(1) *Joint Registrar* (*General*).—Subordinate establishment of the department, namely, peons, clerks, typists,

[31st July 1952

Junior Inspectors, Senior Inspectors and to some extent Co-operative Sub-Registrars, Rural Credit Societies, Urban Banks, Supervising Unions, Consumers' Societies, Urban Housing Societies, Marketing Societies and Federations, Controlled Credit Scheme, and Producer-*cum*-Consumers' Co-operative Societies.

(2) *Additional Joint Registrar.*—(*a*) Statutory duties like audit, arbitration, execution and liquidation including appeals arising in these matters; (*b*) dairy development scheme and livestock improvement; (*c*) Cottage Industries Societies, other than weaver societies; (*d*) Work relating to committees and conferences; and (*e*) Harijan Welfare and Societies for Backward Classes.

(3) *Joint Registrar (Prohibition Amelioration).*—Ameliorative activities, connected with Prohibition providing employment to the ex-tappers by forming jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies, multipurpose co-operative societies, etc. Rural housing schemes, firka development schemes, and food production through village co-operatives.

(4) *Joint Registrar (Resettlement).*—Resettlement of ex-servicemen through Co-operatives, viz., (1) Co-operative workshops; (2) Motor Transport Co-operative Societies; and (3) Land Colonization Co-operative Societies. Co-operative Land Colonization Societies for civilians, co-operative farming, irrigation, agricultural improvements and demonstration societies and community projects in the State, Preparation of the Administration Report of the Department.

Grant of subsidy to owners of dairy farms.

19 *Q.*—Sri A. APPU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Director of Animal Husbandry has submitted proposals to revise the rules regarding grants of subsidy to owners of dairy farms;

(*b*) if so, what the proposals suggested by the Director are: and

(*c*) whether the Government will place a copy of the Director's report on the table of the House?

A.—(*a*) No, Sir.

(*b*) & (*c*) Does not arise.

31st July 1952]

Loans granted under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act.

20 *Q.*—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state the names and addresses of the Industrial concerns and the loan amount distributed to each during the year 1951–52 under the provisions of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act?

A.—A statement [a] showing the names and addresses of Industrial concerns and the loan amount distributed to each during the year 1951–52 under the provisions of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act is placed on the table of the House.

Government Hospitals with Blood Banks.

21 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the names of District Headquarters Hospitals and Maternity Hospitals which have a functioning blood bank attached to them and those which have no blood bank attached to them?

A.—1. Blood Banks are functioning at present in the following Government hospitals in this State (District Headquarters and Maternity Hospitals):—

(1) Government General Hospital, Madras.

(2) Government Stanley Hospital, Madras.

(3) Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.

(4) Government Pentland Hospital, Vellore.

(5) Government Headquarters Hospital, Bellary (* and Government Women and Children Hospital, Bellary).

(6) Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore.

(7) Government Headquarters Hospital, Kakinadà.

(8) Government Headquarters Hospital, Guntur.

(9) Government Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore (* and Lady Goschen Hospital, Mangalore).

(10) Government Headquarters Hospital, Machilipatnam.

(11) Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai.

(12) Government Headquarters Hospital, Kozhikode (* and Government Women and Children Hospital, Kozhikode).

(13) Government Hospital, Fort Cochin.

(14) Government Headquarters Hospital, Ootacamund.

(15) Government Raja Mirasdar District Headquarters Hospital, Tanjore.

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[a] Printed as Appendix VIII on page 875 infra.

* Patients admitted to the maternity hospitals are served by the blood banks functioning in the general hospitals of the respective stations.

[31st July 1952

(16) Government Headquarters Hospital, Palayamkottai (* and Government Women and Children Hospital, Vannarpet).

(17) Government Gandhiji Memorial District Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli (* and Maternity Hospital, Tiruchirappalli).

(18) King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, (* and the Victoria Hospital for Women and Children, Visakhapatnam).

2. There are no blood banks in the following Government hospitals (District Headquarters and Maternity hospitals) :—

(1) Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.
(2) Government Rajah Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliyar's Lying-in-Hospital, Madras.
(3) Government Headquarters Hospital, Anantapur.
(4) Government Headquarters Hospital, Cuddalore.
(5) Government Headquarters Hospital, Chingleput.
(6) Government Headquarters Hospital, Chittoor.
(7) Government Headquarters Hospital, Cuddapah.
(8) Government Headquarters Hospital, Eluru.
(9) Government Headquarters Hospital, Kurnool.
(10) Government Headquarters Hospital, Nellore.
(11) Government Headquarters Hospital, Ramanathapuram.
(12) Government Headquarters Hospital, Salem (and Queen Alexandra Hospital, Salem).

[*Note.*—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.**]

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* MOVEMENT FOR THE ERASURE OF PLACE-NAMES IN HINDI FROM THE NAME BOARDS IN RAILWAY STATIONS IN TAMIL NAD.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Mr. Ramamurthi has given notice of an adjournment motion which reads as follows :—

' The House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the movement for the erasure of place names in Hindi from the nameboards in railway stations in Tamil Nad which has been scheduled to be started by Sri E. V. Ramasami Naicker, and the orders of the Government to arrest a large number of persons who have notified their intention to take part in the movement.'

" Let me tell the House that this motion does not deal with a single definite matter. Mr. Ramamurthi has put together two definite matters. The first one is regarding Mr. Ramaswami Naicker's movement. As regards this, firstly, the House has

*** Patients admitted to the maternity hospitals are served by the blood banks functioning in the general hospitals of the respective stations.**